To many, therefore, the term "Labrador" means the whole of the peninsula, so for the sake of clearness of record and the avoidance of ambiguity, I hope that botanists will not insist on restricting the name "Labrador" to that small part of the peninsula that belongs to Newfoundland.— Charles W. Townsend, M. D., Boston.

AN ADDITION TO THE DESCRIPTION OF STREPTOPUS LONGIPES Fernald.— During the season of 1911, in the course of work on the biological survey of Michigan in Cheboygan County, excellent opportunity was presented for studying the status of Streptopus roseus and Streptopus longipes. Streptopus amplexifolius was present in the region but there was never any question of its specific identity. It was a characteristic species of the cedar (Thuja occidentalis) bogs. In the case of the plants growing in the hardwood association, one was very often at a loss to determine whether the individual was S. roseus or S. longipes by the rootstock characters of delimitation. The length, thickness, branching and abundance of roots varied to both extremes with the variation in the character of the soil from good hardwood land to pine land soil. For a while it was doubted whether there were two distinct species or only one. Fructification settled the doubt conclusively in favor of two species. Streptopus amplexifolius and Streptopus roseus have more or less globose fruit which is circular in cross-section, while the fruit of Streptopus longipes, though subglobose in general shape is triangular in cross-section with very obtuse angles.

Accordingly Streptopus longipes has demonstrated its specific validity and to its description should be added the words: fruit subglobose, trigonous in cross-section with obtuse angles.— Frank C. Gates, University of Michigan.

The sixteenth annual meeting of the Vermont Botanical Club was held July 6 and 7, 1911, in conjunction with the Vermont Bird Club with headquarters at Brandon.

The first day's trip was to Mt. Horrid in Rochester. On the way the yellow bedstraw, Galium verum, Stellaria uliginosa and the balm of Gilead, Populus candicans were collected. Those who climbed the mountain were rewarded by seeing the rare roseroot, Sedum roseum,